

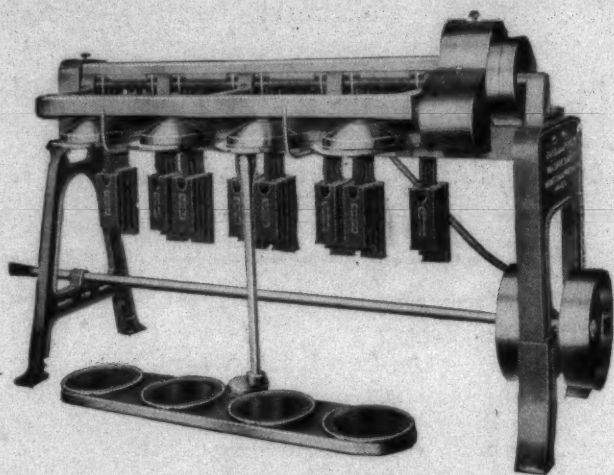
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917

NUMBER 6

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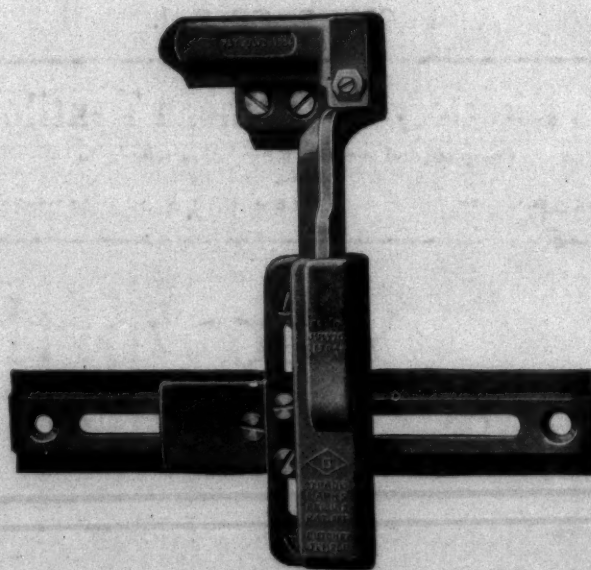
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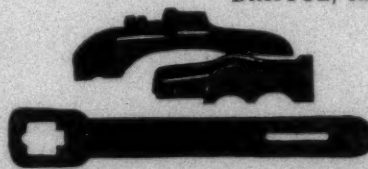
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Unconstitutionality of Keating Law

Argument of Attorney Junius Parker of New York, before Judge Jas. E. Boyd

(Continued from last week.)

"The direct and necessary result of a statute must be taken into consideration in deciding as to its validity, even if that result is not in so many words either enacted or distinctly provided for. In whatever language a statute may be framed, its purpose must be determined by its natural and reasonable effects." (Collins v. New Hampshire, 171 U. S., 30, 33-34.)

As against these authorities which it seems to us are by no means in favor of the validity of the statute, but really themselves point to its invalidity, let us look at some of the adjudicated cases and expressions of courts that also deny the constitutionality of this statute at bar. It was a mere sentence used in the course of an opinion, and a sentence not necessary to have been used at all, and, therefore, a dictum, that Justice Holmes used in the Pipe Line Case (234 U. S., 548, 560):

"The control of Congress over commerce among the States cannot be made a means of exercising powers not entrusted to it by the Constitution."

But that sentence, or part of a sentence, undeniably is sound.

In 1906 Congress passed an Employers' Liability Act imposing a liability for accidental injuries on common carriers engaged in interstate commerce in favor of any of their employees, without qualification or restriction as to the nature of the business at the time of the injury. The court held the Act unconstitutional, the present Chief Justice White delivered the opinion. A quotation from that opinion, it seems to me, is conclusive in the present litigation, if it is still the law. Before quoting this, it is to be noted that there is no dissent from this statement of the law—there was a dissenting opinion that represented the views of four of the judges that the Act, truly construed, applied only to injuries received while in interstate commerce:

"It remains only to consider the contention which we have previously quoted, that the Act is constitutional, although it embraces subjects not within the power of Congress to regulate commerce, because one who engages in interstate commerce thereby submits all his business concerns to the regulating power of Congress. To state the propo-

sition is to refute it. It assumes that because one engages in interstate commerce he thereby endows Congress with power not delegated to it by the Constitution, in other words, with the right to legislate concerning matters of purely State concern. It rests upon the conception that the Constitution destroyed that freedom of commerce which it was its purpose to preserve, since it treats the right to engage in interstate commerce as a privilege which cannot be availed of except upon such conditions as Congress may prescribe, even although the conditions would be otherwise beyond the power of Congress. It is apparent that if the contention were well founded it would extend the power of Congress to every conceivable subject, however inherently local, would obliterate all the limitations of power imposed by the Constitution, and would destroy the authority of the States as to all conceivable matters which from the beginning have been, and must continue to be, under their control so long as the Constitution endures." (207 U. S., 502-503.)

In 1898 Congress passed an act forbidding a railway engaged in interstate commerce to discharge an employee simply because of membership in a labor organization. The court held that the law was unconstitutional.

"Manifestly any rule prescribed for the conduct of interstate commerce, in order to be within the competency of Congress under its power to regulate commerce among the States, must have some real or substantial relation to or connection with the commerce regulated." (Ibid, p. 178.)

"Looking along at the words of the statute for the purpose of ascertaining its scope and effect, and of determining its validity, we hold that there is no such connection between interstate commerce and membership in a labor organization as to authorize Congress to make it a crime against the nation for an agent of an interstate railway to discharge an employee because of such membership on his part. If such a power exists in Congress it is difficult to perceive

why it might not by absolute regulation require interstate railways, under penalties, to employ in the conduct of its interstate business only members of labor organizations, or only those who are not members of such organization—a power which could not be recognized as existing under the Constitution of the United States." (Ibid, p. 179.)

It is the baldest formalist to distinguish the case at bar from these two cases on the ground that the act formally forbidden in the statutes held invalid by them was an act, not of interstate commerce, whereas the act formally forbidden in the statute at bar is an act of interstate commerce—confessedly harmless and forbidden only because it follows the real condemned act not of interstate commerce. Such a distinction makes the Constitution of the United States an instrument to be jeered at. It is tantamount to saying that while the first Employers' Liability Act as it was passed was unconstitutional because a regulation of intrastate as well as interstate matters, it would have been entirely constitutional and proper to have provided that it should be unlawful for any carrier which did not recognize the rule of liability desired by Congress within thirty days after such refusal, to operate trains in interstate commerce. So, in the Adair Case, the proposition is tantamount to this, that while it was unconstitutional to provide that a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce must not discharge an employee simply because he is a member of a labor union, it would be entirely constitutional and valid to reach the same result by providing that it would be a crime for any common carrier to seek to run its trains in interstate trade if it had within thirty days theretofore discharged an employee on account of his being a member of a labor union.

State with respect to a matter that has been for several years agitated: The diversity of the divorce laws among the several States has for many years caused serious thought and serious regret to serious publicists, and some have gone so far as to say that there ought to be a Constitutional amendment to put control of the matter of divorce into the Federal Congress. Why have a Constitutional amendment if this statute is valid?

Why not have Congress declare what are proper grounds for divorce, and then provide that no one shall engage in interstate commerce whether as passenger or as shipper, and that no employer of such person shall engage in interstate commerce, if such person has been divorced on any other grounds than those thought wise by Congress? After much discussion, the Senate of the United States has, by the necessary two-thirds vote, passed a resolution to submit to the people of the United States a Constitutional amendment for national prohibition. Presumably it is desired to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor so as to effectually prohibit the drinking of liquor. If this statute is valid, why have a Constitutional amendment? Why not provide that no person who has taken a drink of liquor within thirty days, or whose employee has taken a drink of liquor within thirty days, shall put goods or himself into the channels of interstate transportation or trade?

It is difficult to find a direct authority on a question such as this because it is anomalous in State or Federal legislation, so anomalous, indeed, that that very fact suggests invalidity. It would be such a queer thing for a State, for instance, to pass a statute showing its disapproval of given conduct, as, for instance, loud and profane talking at religious worship, if instead of directly forbidding that, the statute were to forbid a man riding in an automobile within thirty days after that disapproved conduct.

The following, though, seems to us one, and a complete, authority: A State cannot, by creating a corporation, endow it with authority to carry on in corporate form, a business in another State. Consequently, whether the corporation may carry on business (not of interstate commerce) in another State, or on what terms, and for how long, is dependent upon the will of the other State.

"The granting of the rights and privileges which constitute the franchises of a corporation being a matter resting entirely within the control of the legislature to be exercised in its good pleasure, it may be accompanied with any such condition as the legislature may deem most suitable to the public interests and policy. . . . As to a for-

(Continued on page 12.)

Firth Central Station System of Card Stripping

A great many of the Southern cotton mills have for years been equipped with the Dustless Card Strippers which are manufactured and sold by Wm. Firth of Boston, Mass.

It is therefore of peculiar interest to them to learn that Wm. Firth has now made a further development in

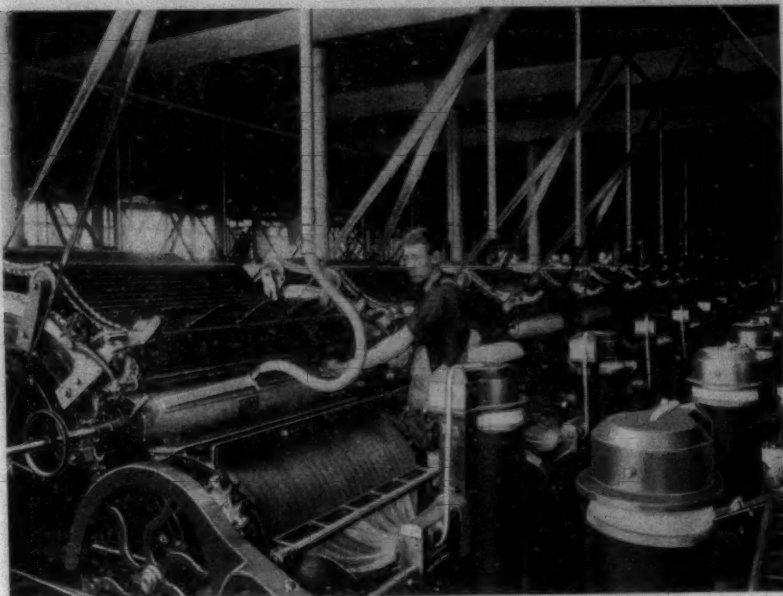
draw neeps, dust, sand and grit to the dust receiver, and lint and fly to the waste receiver in the central station. A valve in the piping in the central station sends the material which is sucked into the system either into the dust receiver or the waste receiver, according to the way

through which the lint and fly are carried to the waste receiver in the central station. For combers, ribbon lap machines, knitting machines, cordage braiders and all other machines, special equipments are furnished.

The problem of dust in the card room atmosphere was for years one of the great questions in the Lancashire cotton trade, until finally the government of England enacted laws which required that mills must pro-

cards by the regular brush and he claims that this gives better and more efficient stripping than by any other system.

The dust and strips being carried by vacuum from the stripping brush to the central station prevent dust and lint in the card room and greatly increase the health conditions in that room. The suction nozzle for the cleaning of the exposed portions of cards and other machinery is an interesting fea-

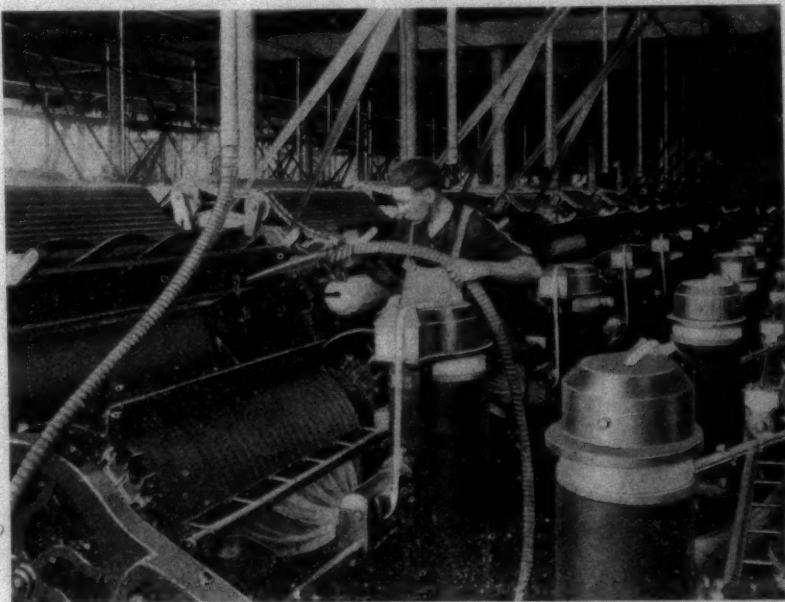


Stripping Cylinder with Standard Stripping Brush Housed and Connected to Central Station Vacuum System.

his system and has attached it to a central station receiving apparatus. It is turned by the person operating it.

The new system is of the vacuum suction type. It consists of a central station located in some out-of-the-way place in the mill, to which waste, dirt and dust are drawn through pipes which run to each

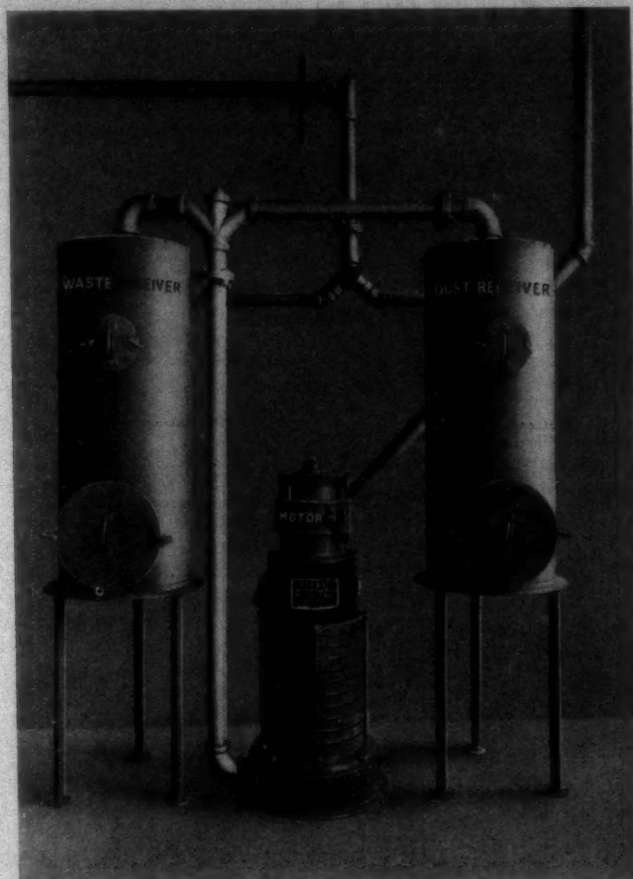
the drop inlet pipe suspended from the standard stripping brush is used, but it is housed as in the regular Dustless Card Stripper and this housing is connected by a short, flexible tube to the drop inlet pipe suspended from



Cleaning Cards by Vacuum with Soft Rubber Nozzle.

card. The central station consists of two receivers, one for waste and the other for dust, and a motor which drives a suction fan. The piping from this central station runs overhead over the lines of machinery, with drop pipes leading down to each machine. The suction generated in these pipes is sufficient to

overhead. The suction separates the dirt from the strips, carrying it to the dust receiver in the central station, leaving the strips in a clean, fluffy condition, thereby increasing their value. For cleaning off cards under and between the flats, and all parts where lint or fly collect, a 24-foot flexible tube with a special soft rubber suction nozzle is used,



Central Station Vacuum Apparatus No. 3 Machine Equipped with 5 H. P. Motor. Receivers on Legs for Convenient Emptying into Box Truck. Capacity: Full Day's Cleaning and Stripping of 100 Cards.

vide themselves with equipment ture.

which would keep down the dust. The details of the Wm. Firth central station stripping system can be obtained by writing Wm. Firth, Boston, Mass., or their Southern representative, Milton G. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

ONE GIRL will easily run four or five ENTWISTLE BEAM WARPERS,

BECAUSE troubles that cause frequent stoppage of other machines have been eliminated in the ENTWISTLE FOR INSTANCE, there is no trouble due to slack ends, dropped ends, or failure of stop motion, or to excessive tension or to "doubles," etc., etc.

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Arcade-Victoria Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Arcade Cotton Mills and Victoria Cotton Mills at Rock Hill, S. C., was an even greater success than their former fairs.

The exhibits this year were upon a larger scale than formerly and the day was thoroughly enjoyed by those who had the good fortune to be present.

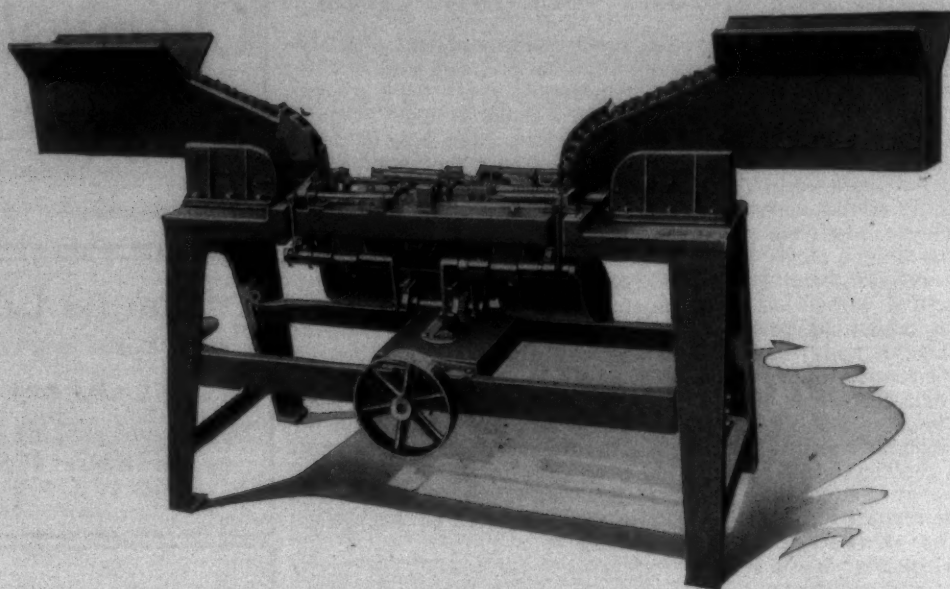
Herman Cone in Service as Expert in Textiles.

Herman Cone, oldest son of the late Caesar Cone, head of the large cotton mill interests of Greensboro, N. C., has enlisted in federal service as a textile expert. He is now engaged in the work, being located near Boston, Mass.

Mr. Cone is well qualified by his experience for the duties of the position. He served in various capacities with the Cone Mills and knows textiles. He is in the ordinance department of the government. He offered his services one day and was put on the job the next, so great is the government need at the present time for men trained in textiles.

Bigger Exports of Cotton Goods.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in its latest report, shows that United States exports of cotton manufactures for the 12 months ending June, 1917, were valued at \$136,253,858, against a like showing of \$51,467,233 in 1914.

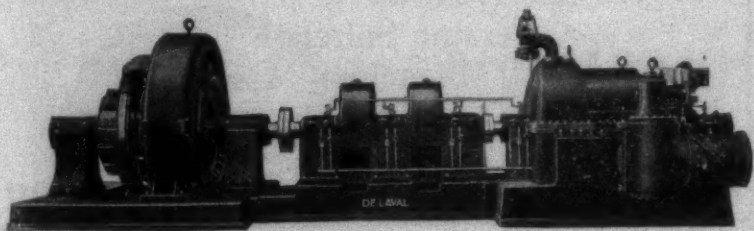


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The speeds available for small alternators do not coincide with the speeds for best steam turbine efficiency. If you want high turbine efficiency, use a De Laval geared turbine. The gear permits of running the turbine at the best speed for economy, while the alternator can be a standard moderate speed machine, that is in general more reliable and satisfactory than machines which run at excessively high speeds.

We illustrate above a unit of this type, including the exciter, the whole making a compact, simple outfit mounted upon one bed plate. The turbine is of the multi-stage type, especially designed for high efficiency and to be preferred where the exhaust steam cannot be used for other purposes, that is, where the steam must be rejected to the condenser, or to atmosphere.

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Carpet and Rug Industry of North China

The Tientsin carpet was not originally produced in Tientsin but in a half a dozen big cities on the Mongol border, near the wool-producing areas between the Gulf of Chihli and the Pamirs. The best native rugs are not now produced in Tientsin, and the bulk of the commercial output probably comes from points farther inland, but the term "Tientsin carpet" serves to describe a native manufacture which has been well known to foreign coast dwellers for many decades, and which has only recently risen from the humble status of a native craft to that of an industry.

War conditions have given Chinese rugs a value of a reputation abroad, which no amount of advertising and energetic salesmanship could have given them in so short a period. The export of Turkish rugs is at a standstill and the production and shipment of Persian and Turkestan rugs has been limited. The demand for Oriental rugs, especially in America, is great; so the last two years have brought to North China a host of rug buyers, professional and amateur, who have given the humble weaver occasion to branch out and enlarge.

During the past year Pekin has harbored more rug buyers than one could conveniently count, and for a time it was almost impossible to get the local weavers to undertake even small contracts, for the demand so exceeded the normal output that their looms were pledged for many months ahead, while the supplies of woolen yarn, the raw materials for dyes, and the available apprentices were at a premium.

Several months ago elimination set in. Those who had bought without a knowledge of prices, or without a knowledge of wool and native dyes, those who had not considered the American taste in designs, and those who had not bought at all because they could find nothing to buy, quietly left the field, while those who had exercised judgment, had experimented with wool, dyes, and the idiosyncrasies of native weavers, and had learned what was wanted and how to have it made in Pekin, proceeded to monopolize the foreign connections and to develop the carpet industry.

Among the Chinese, Ninghsia carpets are considered the best and Peking carpets second best. Other cities which have acquired reputations for rug making are Tientsin, Salachi, Hani, Kuchar, Khotan, and Kashgar. There is no great art in the manufacture, except from the Chinese viewpoint of design in which the European of a commercial bent is not vastly interested, and rugs are judged by the quality of the wool and the permanency of the dyes, rather than by the skill displayed in the weaving. As a matter of fact the Chinese rug, like most produced in Asia, is not really woven but is tied, the most important mechanism in their structure being the fingers of the small boys who sit in a row and do the tedious work. There is a minimum of machinery in a rug maker's shop, and anyone of fair in-

telligence and sufficient patience could qualify as a rug weaver when he had learned to tie the rug-weaver's knot. Upon a heavy wooden frame, reaching from floor to ceiling, is stretched a screen of cotton strings, the warp, like the strings of a piano. The master craftsman, who has a small pattern of the rug he wishes to make in color, sketches the design on white paper, according to the actual scale of the rug and this big paper pattern is woven in and out of the strings of the warp. When it is in position the design is painted off on the warp with black ink, the pattern is removed and the small boys set to work tying knots and cutting string—building the rug, literally, from the ground up—working in various colors as the pattern demands.

There is no real wool in these carpets, the only cross strands being the cotton "filler" which is run in loosely after each row of knots has been tied and pounded down. The knot tier sits on a bench before the upright wool with a few primitive tools by his side, and with balls of the various yarns which he expects to use suspended behind him. He reaches back, catches the loose end of the blue, red, or green ball, as occasion requires, ties two strands of the warp together and cuts the yarn so that the two ends of his knot protrude toward him, forming integral factors in the carpet's pile. One knot tied, he takes the second string of the warp and ties it to the third with a similar knot, using the color of yarn demanded by the pattern. When he has finished a row of knots he weaves in a length of cotton filler and pounds down his work with a heavy iron fork which is thrust into the warp. A pair of scissors for trimming the pile and "carving" the design completes the weaver's mechanical equipment.

There is no variety in the work and no change of position. Each workman takes a 2-foot width of rug, so that on a carpet of exceptional width one may see as many as 10 or 12 boys working side by side. When they commence, their bench is about 8 inches from the floor, but as they progress their seat is raised, like a painter's scaffold, until their heads touch the ceiling. If one enters what seems an insignificant shop in Pekin in this season of stress, he will find 5 or 6 big looms in each little room, with 6, or 8, or 10 boys and men at each loom, turning out several thousand dollars worth of carpet to order without a word or a whisper.

A rug 6 feet long by 3 wide, made of good material, is worth \$18 to \$25, and represents the incessant labor of a knot tier who works 12 hours a day for 40 days, not to mention the yarn, cotton string, patterns, and dyes used in the manufacture. A skilled master weaver who can design and superintend the manufacture of a rug may get as much as \$20 a month, while the little apprentices, who do the bulk of the work, get their food, worth about \$3 a month, and are grateful.

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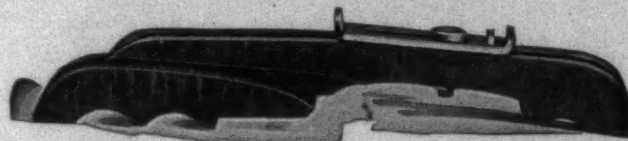
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preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top
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NEW YORK

Rugs bought from the maker may be worth from 90 cents a square foot up to \$4, according to the quality of the wool used and the closeness of the texture. In Pekin a foot of rug may have been from 80 to 120 strands, and the wool used varies from the softest and finest lamb's wool in carpets that are rather tapestries than floor rugs, through the expensive "jung," or under wool, to the coarsest of unpicked sheep's wool. The yarn that goes into the average carpet made for the market, worth, say, \$1.40 a square foot, is surprisingly coarse and wiry and, if dyed brown, might be taken for hemp by the superficial observer. In Ninghsia, where the carpet industry has not yet assumed commercial importance, one finds rugs averaging 150 strands to the foot and made from wool as soft and fine as stocking yarn.

The wool that enters into Chinese carpets is grown in Mongolia, and the yarn is spun by old men and idle women in the border villages. Each spinner strolls about with a wad of raw wool and a hand spindle and accumulates a ball of yarn by a mechanical twirling of the spindle while entering vigorously into the gossip of the day. As no shuttle is used in the weaving of the carpets, so there is no wheel used in the spinning of the yarn. The Chinese rug is most literally handmade.

The matter of dyes enters largely into Chinese appreciation of a rug. The Ninghsia dyes never fade, but gain in luster as they age, and a 24-year-old carpet, far from being

worn out, has a silky brilliance and gloss which can not be imitated. The native dyes set in Pekin, when properly set, will outlast the carpet, and nothing has yet been discovered in China which will bleach the rug without ruining the carpet, if the dyer has done his work conscientiously. Actual experiment has shown that it is impossible to boil a new rug to shreds without boiling the dye out of the yarn.

Each rug maker does his own dyeing to match the colors in the design submitted to him. At one dyeing he makes enough to finish the carpet so that there can be no possible variation in shade, and he has his whole supply of the various colors dyed, set, and dried, ready for the client's inspection, before he sets his men to work on the loom. Native herbs, woods, and seeds enter into the dye making. Minerals are rarely used; an conscientious rug maker eschews aniline. Their blue is indigo; the "imperial yellow" is made from the blossom of a species of locust tree, which also yields black; brown comes from a kind of acorn husk; purple from hollyhocks; and yellow, reds, greens, and other shades from various native woods, mostly cheap and abundant. The dyer takes as much dyewood or seed as his judgment prompts him to use, throws it into a great pot of boiling water, and when the liquid takes on color throws in the yarn and sets a man to stirring it. The fixing of the colors is done with alum. A rug made partly with yarn dyed with the native vegetable dyes and partly with aniline dyes fades

in streaks and patches and betray. Strong soap and water have no more effect on a good rug than they have upon a good handkerchief and often make a surprising difference in the ornamental qualities of a carpet that appears hopelessly old and dirty.

The recent carpet boom has made the Chinese carpet an article of trade and has given it the status of a useful and ornamental floor covering. As such it must be made in good taste. The successful buyers in the carpet centers of the north have realized this and have worked hard to impress their ideas upon the native artists, with the result that the Chinese are developing a perception of color and arrangement as the foreigner sees them, and are relegating their old patterns to the dust bins. Carpet making within the range of the influence of these buyers may be said to have entered upon a permanent and hopeful evolution.—Rodney Gilbert in North China Herald of Shanghai, China.

Regulations Concerning Exports of Raw Cotton.

The experts administrative board has determined to extend the special license issued through the customs service of September 7 covering raw cotton shipped to certain destinations. Shippers are therefore informed that individual licenses will not be required for shipments of raw cotton to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, their colonies, possessions and protectorates, nor for shipments of raw cotton direct to Russia, provided such shipments

are covered by railroad and for ocean bill of lading dated on or before October 31, 1917.

Applications must be filed on the proper forms for cotton which will be shipped thereafter.

Big Shipment of Soya Beans.

A special freight train consisting of twenty-seven tank cars of Soya Bean Oil left the Pacific coast on September 22 for the East via the Union Pacific Railroad. This is stated to set a new record for single shipments of Soya Bean Oil. The shipment is consigned to Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation.

German Dye Bought Three Years Ago for \$89, s Sold for \$5,000.

A barrel of German red dye, hidden away in the stockroom of a paper company since its purchase three years ago for \$89, has been sold to a New York concern for \$5,000. The paper company's plant recently was sold and the new owners found the long neglected barrel, which brought the top war price.

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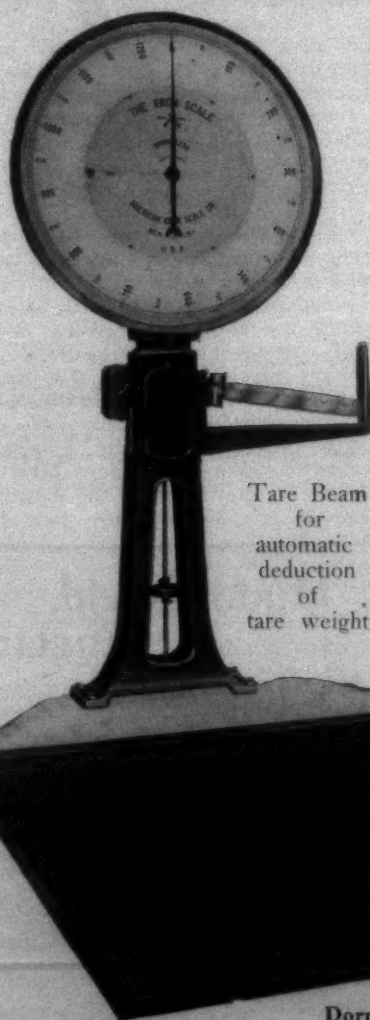
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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Jacquard Machine.

By Nemo.

The history of the Jacquard machine may be stated briefly as follows: Joseph Jacquard, a native of Lyons, France, was the first person to produce a machine for weaving figured goods, practical enough to be generally adopted. Some of the essential features were invented by earlier inventors but their devices were incomplete and it remained for some one to select the best features of each and to assemble them, with added improvements, into a practical machine. Jacquard accomplished this in 1804. The value of his invention was recognized by Napoleon Bonaparte, who in 1806 granted a pension of 3,000 francs per annum to Jacquard. This pension enabled him to further improve and perfect his device.

However, the weavers of that time were greatly prejudiced against the new invention, fearing that many would be thrown out of employment. This opposition became so violent that Jacquard was forced to leave Lyons about 1810 from fear of being mobbed. His machines were destroyed in the public squares of Lyons, but after years of hostile opposition the invention triumphed, and when Jacquard died in 1834 it is said 30,000 Jacquard machines were in operation almost within hearing of his native city.

A statue of Jacquard now stands in Lyons on the spot where his first machines were burned.

The Machine.

Jacquard's latest model was not unlike the single lift single cylinder machine as made today, except that it was made in a wooden frame. It contained the hooks, needles, cylinder, griffe, etc., and was controlled by a chain of cards. These parts have improved in form and material but none have been discarded and few have been added. The changes have been to make it better adapted to the high speeds of the modern power looms, to increase the production and decrease the cost of operation.

Its Use.

The Jacquard machine is used for any fabric too complex for produc-

tion by cams, dobbies, or other similar simple shedding devices. In these the designer is limited to such designs as do not require a greater number of changes of interlacings than harness in the loom's capacity.

Designs containing five orders or less can best be woven on cams. Those containing from six to thirty, on dobbies; above thirty the Jacquard is commonly used.

In cam or dobby weaving the warp threads are drawn in groups through the loom harness, a group to each harness, thus requiring as many harness as different orders of interlacings. In Jacquard weaving each warp thread per repeat may interlace differently, since each end is controlled by a separate connection with the Jacquard. The number of orders is limited only by the number of needles in the Jacquard.

Types of Machines.

There are many different types of Jacquards built for general and special purposes. Those in most common use are as follows:

- Single Lift Single Cylinder.
- Double Lift Single Cylinder.
- Double Lift Double Cylinder.
- Rise and Fall.
- Five Index.
- Leno Machines.
- Drop Shed.
- Open Shed.
- Auxiliary Cylinder.
- Twilling Machines.
- Quilt Machines.

Of these the first five are made for general use and are the most common types, the remainder are built for special purposes.

Single Lift Single Cylinder.

This is the original type and also the simplest of the Jacquard machines and contains the essential features of all Jacquards. Its principal parts are:—the sides, grate, bottom board, cylinder, pull-over, hammers, hooks, needles, springs, needle-box, needle-board, lever and connections, griffe bars, cards and neck cords. The sides are made of cast iron and act as a frame work to support the vital parts. The grate is a cast iron plate bolted to the sides near but below the center horizontal line of the machine, its purpose is to stiffen the frame and

to support the hooks resting in normal position. The grate slots serve as a guide for the hooks and prevent them turning out of position. The "bottom board" is a wooden board at the bottom of the machine containing perforations, corresponding in number and location with the bottom parts of the hooks, these perforations guide the neck-cords. Quite frequently glass rods are used in addition to the bottom board.

The cylinder is a rectangular prism of wood having its four faces perforated to receive the needles, which project through the needle board. The two ends of the cylinder are capped with castings which engage the "pullover" and hammers and receive the studs upon which the cylinder revolves, each face is provided with adjustable brass pegs for reception of the cords.

The "pullover" is merely a small catch used to turn the cylinder one-fourth of a revolution each time the griffe is raised, thus presenting a new cord to the needle board for each pick of the loom. The hammers are so called from their shape. Their purpose is to prevent the cylinder making more than one-fourth revolution at any one time and to hold the cylinder firmly after each pick or partial revolution and to assure that the face carrying the cord shall be presented squarely to the needle board. These hammers are operated by a spring.

The hooks consist of a series of vertical wires extending from top to bottom of the machine. Each hook has three bends, each bend serving a separate purpose. The first bend is at the top and shaped to fit the griffe bar with which it engages on the raisers, the second bend is at the bottom of the hook and is in the form of a long loop reaching through the grate; the neck-cord is attached to this bend. The third bend is immediately above, forming one end of the loop. This bend is toward the rear of the machine while the first is toward the front. In action the hooks rest upon the grate until lifted by the griffe. When in normal position the top bend stands directly over the griffe bars, or knives. In the backward

position they are clear thus remaining down when the griffe raises.

The needles consist of a bank of horizontal wires extending from front to back. In the Single Lift type we have a needle for each hook; each needle is a straight wire except a small bend for engaging with the hook and a small loop in the rear for receiving the needle spring and pin. The needles pass through the needleboard to the front and into the needle-box in the rear. The springs are in the needle-box and serve to press the needles forward into the cylinder. The needle-box contains the loop-ends of the needles, their springs and pins; its purpose being simply to protect them from injury. The front side of the needle-box is made of small rods, these separate the rows of needles and with the pins form their rear support.

The needle-board is at the front, facing the cylinder, its perforations space the needles corresponding to the cylinder perforations. The lever and connections transmit the power actuating the different parts; one end of the lever is connected by means of the rod and crank to the crank shaft of the loom, this of course rocks the lever up and down on each pick. The other end of the lever is connected through rods to the griffe, thus giving the desired pumping motion, forming a shed for each pick. Another connection actuates the cylinder, thus obtaining a new cord for each pick. The depth of the shed may be regulated by adjusting the lever connections. The griffe is the frame carrying the knives, the individual knives are called griffe bars. The griffe raises for each pick carrying with it all hooks in normal position.

The cords carry the order of interlacings in the design, where raisers are wanted you punch perforations in the cord; the blanks in the cords give sinkers. A new cord is presented for each pick throughout the repeat of the design; they are laced into an endless chain.

The neck-cords are made of heavy linen twine, a separate cord to each hook, these form the connection between the Jacquard hook

(Continued on page 17.)

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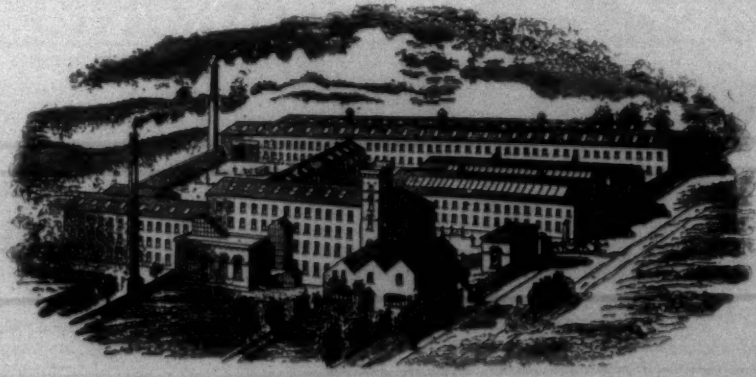
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walls of our spinning room
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URE PROOF, does not crack, and withstands the vibration of heavy machinery. It has a high-gloss, tile-like finish of highest reflective power, thereby increasing the hours of day-light.

We supervise the job at our expense and place at your disposal a practical man to direct the painting of your mill or any part thereof. Write today for sample board painted with Pee Gee Factrilite.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor

H. L. DALTON.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single Copies.....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C. under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917

W. A. Graham Clark Considered for Tariff Commission.

The friends of W. A. Graham Clark, a brother of the editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, are urging his claims for the position upon the Tariff Commission recently made vacant by the resignation of Daniel C. Roper.

Three members of the Tariff Commission are from the section west of the Mississippi River in which there is less than 6 per cent of the manufacturing of the United States. One member is from Boston and another from northern Maryland.

There is no member of the Commission are from the section who have practical knowledge of manufacturing. W. A. Graham Clark has both of these qualifications and has a good change of being appointed upon the Commission if he can secure sufficiently strong endorsements from the textile industry.

Mr. Clark's record is as follows:
(1) Engineering graduate of Cornell University.

(2) Six years a cotton manufacturer.

(3) Seven years Commercial Agent of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Clark investigated the cotton goods trade of 32 out of the 47 countries in the world and made reports which gave him an international reputation.

(4) One and one-half years as textile expert for the former Tariff Board during which period he made a special and detailed investigation of the cost of cotton manufacturing in England.

(5) Two years manager of Atlanta office of Department of Commerce.

(6) Three years manager of Boston office of Department of Commerce.

(7) Now textile expert for the Tariff Commission.

When the war is ended, which may be sooner than we now expect, the tariff will become of vital interest and it will be fortunate for the textile industry if the Tariff Commission contains a man of Mr. Clark's experience and knowledge.

War Taxes.

The War Revenue Bill has passed Congress and become a law through the signature of President Woodrow Wilson. We have had the opportunity of looking over the law but lacking a large and very able legal department we are unable to give any very clear definition of its provisions; in fact, we doubt if the members of the Conference Committee are, yet, able to explain all of its sections.

In a general way we have been able to learn that the taxes levied under the War Revenue Bill in no way affect existing taxes, for mills must continue to pay city, county and state taxes and, also former government taxes, even to the extent of the former excess profit taxes.

All former taxes still exist and must be paid, but they are to be deducted from the income before beginning to estimate the amount upon which the new taxes are to be computed.

Depreciation is also to be deducted, but the government will not announce what depreciation will be allowed. Each mill is to fix its own depreciation account and the government will decide whether or not it is excessive. In the past the government has adopted a policy of allowing 5 per cent on machinery and 2 per cent on brick buildings as fair depreciation and in all probability they will continue that policy.

From the income or profits, less existing taxes and depreciation, is to be deducted the average profits of the pre-war period, which is considered to be the years of 1911, 1912 and 1913.

If the profits for the prewar period were less than 7 per cent upon the capital invested, an amount of 7 per cent is to be deducted, and if over 9 per cent an amount equal to 9 per cent is to be deducted. If the profits for the pre-war period amounted to between 7 and 9 per cent, the exact amount of the pre-war profits is to be deducted.

From the profits of 1917, we first deduct existing taxes, next depreciation and then the pre-war profits which are fixed at between 7 and 9 per cent.

We understand that there is also a flat exemption of \$3,000.

Having deducted all of the above we reach the net income and must determine its per cent upon the "capital invested."

Under the revenue bill, as finally passed, the per cent of profits is to be calculated upon actual capital invested or in other words upon a fair valuation of the property.

A mill of 10,000 spindles may only have a capital stock of \$100,000, but the per cent of profits will be calculated upon the value of the mill property which would probably be \$250,000.

After the per cent of earnings is determined, the following scale takes effect:

Mills earning 15 per cent or less pay 20 per cent tax.

Mills earning 15 to 20 per cent pay 25 per cent tax.

Mills earning 20 to 25 per cent pay 35 per cent tax.

Mills earning 25 to 33 per cent pay 45 per cent tax.

Mills earning over 33 per cent pay 60 per cent tax.

The above rough outline of the War Revenue Bill is according to the information that we have been able to glean but we do not wish these statements to be taken as authoritative, because the bill is so complicated that it will require some time for its provisions to be thoroughly understood.

It is sufficient to say that the taxes that will be collected by the government will be a substantial portion of the profits of 1917, but industries of the country should show their patriotism by cheerfully paying whatever portion of the war burden is placed upon them.

More than a million young men have left our homes and are either in France or preparing themselves for efficient fighting in that country. Their lives are dearer to them than are dividends to stockholders, and if it requires all of the profits for every year of the war, they should be given gladly.

We are in this war and can never turn back until it is won.

It requires billions to properly equip and maintain our army in France and the manufacturers and business men who stay home and run no risk of suffering and death, must make financial sacrifices.

Publications are assessed, in various ways, on a much higher scale than cotton mills and we will pay in proportion a larger amount of taxes than any cotton mill in the South, but we shall bow to the will of Congress and do so without complaint.

We hope that the textile industry of the South will set the rest of the country an example by promptly and gracefully meeting the call that has been made upon them.

The tax dodger in war time is no less a traitor than the deserter at the front, for both seek to evade war duty.

\$1,000,000 Cargo of Dyestuff.

A consignment of dyestuffs said to be the largest since the war began is on the way from Switzerland consigned to A. Klepstein & Co., of New York. The consignment consists of 1,000 barrels of synthetic indigo and a very large list of other colors, some of which sell at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per pound.

A Klepstein & Co. will proportion out the shipment among its customers and a good part of the synthetic indigo will come to Southern mills.

Mill Men in the Army.

Every few days we hear of cotton manufacturers or their sons who are in the army or at training camps.

Elliott Springs, a son of Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C., was one of the first to enlist in the aviation branch and has been in France. He has recently been transferred to England and we assume that he is assisting in the defense of London against the German aviators.

J. W. Corley, a brother of Clifton Corley, of Cumberland, N. C., has landed in France and joined our forces there.

Ellison McKissick, son of A. F. McKissick, of Greenwood, S. C., and a grandson of Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, was one of the first to volunteer and is now an officer.

A son of G. F. Roberts, formerly superintendent at Fries, Va., but now of the Textile Specialty Co., is training for an officer in the aviation branch.

Among those who are now at the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., are E. C. Gwaltney, general superintendent of Marlboro Mills; P. A. Gwaltney, superintendent Great Falls Mfg. Co.; York L. Wilson, secretary Kershaw Cotton Mills; Dan Wallace, of the Arabol Mfg. Co., and D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

There are others in the service whose names we can not recall now and a great many of whom we have not heard.

We would appreciate items about cotton manufacturers and their sons who are in service and the publication of such items will be a record or honor roll to which many of them will be glad to refer in the years to come.

PERSONAL NEWS

E. S. Trammell has resigned as superintendent of the Cohannett Cotton Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

M. T. Crane has moved from Clinton, S. C., to South Greenwood, S. C., to take work with the Panola Mills.

Charles Price of Great Falls, S. C., has accepted position with the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

R. M. Turner has accepted position with the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Company.

E. Trammell has accepted a position in the weave room of the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

J. S. Hawkins resigned as speeder fixer at Cliffside, N. C., and accepted a position at Great Falls, S. C.

M. F. Hannah of Chesnee, S. C., has accepted the position of speeder fixer at Cliffside, N. C.

B. E. McCurry has been promoted from fixer to assistant second-hand in carding at Cliffside, N. C.

T. W. Ingle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

William E. Winchester has resigned as treasurer of the Lockhart (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. F. Dill, of Fairmont, S. C., has accepted a position with the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. E. Grant has accepted position as loom fixer at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

L. F. Henson has accepted a position with the Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

E. H. Arnold has accepted a position with the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

P. E. Hamilton has accepted a position with the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C.

J. G. Cantrell has accepted a position with the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Earl McCary, formerly of Greenwood, S. C., but now of Newberry, S. C., has been drafted into the army.

E. M. Thacker has accepted a position in the weave room of the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.

M. McCarter has accepted position as master mechanic at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

L. L. Conner, secretary of the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala., is now acting as superintendent of that mill.

L. F. Seurry of Darlington, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Floyd Cotton Mills, Rome, Ga.

O. R. McDaniel has resigned his position at Cliffside to accept position as overseer of cloth room at the Hoskin Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Chas. L. Eppley, Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. W. Byars, Brookford, N. C., has accepted position of overseer of carding at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

J. D. Smith, formerly superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Greer Mills, Greer, S. C.

B. E. McLown has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position at Gainesville, Ga.

J. M. Coleman, formerly with the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., has accepted a position with the Greer Mfg. Co., of the same place.

D. C. Coleman, formerly with the Piedmont Mill, Piedmont, S. C., has accepted a position in the card room of the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.

John M. Hays, from High Point, N. C., has accepted a position as machinist at the Defiance Sock Company, Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. Corbin of Ashcraft, Ala., and J. A. McKee of Woodruff, S. C., are now engineers at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. M. Short of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted position of overseer of carding at the Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

On all bearings of Cards, Looms, Eveners, Cotton Bale Openers, Cotton Feeders, Breaker Lappers, Drawing, Slubbing, Roving, Jack and Ring Spinning Frames, Wet and Dry Twisters, Cone Winders, Threading Extractors, and other Textile Mill machinery Albany Grease should be used at all times for efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent free of charge for trial.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St.

NEW YORK CITY



Thomas Plouff has accepted a position as overseer of finishing for the Cleveland Woolen Mills, Cleveland, Tenn.

J. M. Owensby of the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., has accepted a position in the finishing room of the Brogon Mills of the same place.

Scott White has been promoted from the slasher room to a position in the card room of the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. A. Norris, formerly overseer of spinning at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Pelzer Mill No. 4, Pelzer, S. C.

V. E. Meyers, second hand at the Paolet Mfg. Co., Trough, S. C., has accepted a position in the cloth room at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

I. N. Dunn has resigned as superintendent of the Bamberg, (S. C.) Mills to become superintendent of the Warren Mills, Warrenton, S. C.

C. E. Clark has resigned as superintendent of the Marlboro Mills, No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

Vernon McCloud has resigned as carder and spinner at the Smitherman Cotton Mills, Troy, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.

N. H. McGuire has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Dan River Mills, No. 2, Schoolfield, Va.

J. Fred Smith has been promoted from card grinder at night to head of card grinder over both No. 1 and No. 2 of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., on the day run.

Mr. Price

I know that you are interested in increasing your production and wish to call your attention to Morse Chain advertisements in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Geo. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.

T. P. Moose, carder at Cannon Mills, No. 1, Kannapolis, N. C., is also acting as overseer of carding No. 2, during the absence of W. J. Willard.

W. J. Willard has been granted a two months' vacation as carder and spinner in Mill No. 2 of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

F. L. McDaniel, formerly overseer of weaving at the Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., has accepted a position at Danville, Va.

Will Milholland has been promoted from second-hand to overseer of spinning at Cannon Mills No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C.

Emslie Nicholson, president of the Excelsior Knitting Mills and treasurer of the Monarch Mills at Union, S. C., has been elected treasurer of the Lockhart (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. E. Bailey has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and accepted a similar position with the Alden Hosiery Mills, New Orleans, La.

J. L. Dobbins, formerly overhauler for the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., has accepted position as night overseer of carding and spinning for the South Texas Cotton Mills, at Brenham, Texas.

W. H. Mooney, formerly superintendent of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., but more lately of the Canadian Cotton Company of Sherbrooke, Canada, has accepted a position as general superintendent of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

WE MANUFACTURE

**SULPHUR KHAKI—SULPHUR OLIVE DRAB—BENZI BROWN RHB
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N. H. Benefield, Manager

AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, Inc.

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Troy, N. C.—The Capelsie Cotton Mills have installed the Normalair humidifiers throughout their plant.

Athens, Ga.—Southern Mfg. Co. will increase capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. No additions contemplated at present.

Dalton, Ga.—An annual dividend of 10 per cent is declared by the Crown Cotton Mills and one of 8 per cent by the Elk Cotton Mill.

Landis, N. C.—A new lighting system has been installed in the mill villages of the Linn Mills and the Corriher Mills and is much appreciated by the mill operatives.

Newton, N. C.—The Fidelity Hosiery Mills have purchased from the International Time Recording Company a time recorder to be used in connection with the Keating Child Labor Bill.

West Point, Ga.—Lanett Cotton Mills have declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent in addition to the usual semi-annual payment of 5 per cent, payable October 15.

Caroleen, N. C.—A handsome \$6,000 school building, which has been erected by the Henrietta Mills in conjunction with Rutherford county, will be finished this week and will be a great addition to the Henrietta Mills community.

Camden, S. C.—The Hermitage Cotton Mills have obtained E. S. Draper, landscape architect of Charlotte, N. C., to work out a general plan for the mill village development and expansion.

Hartsville, S. C.—The Southern Novelty Company have engaged E. S. Draper, landscape architect of Charlotte, N. C., to draw up complete plan for the mill grounds and mill village.

Greenwood, S. C.—The new school building in process of construction at Greenwood mill village, when completed, will be a handsome structure.

Belmont, N. C.—The Climax Spinning Co., which manufactures fine combed yarns, is adding 4,350 new spindles to its plant, where 21,760 spindles were formerly operated, and is making improvement in its mill village.

Lumberton, N. C.—The National Cotton Mill is adding 72 feet of floor space to its mill, and when the new building is completed will install 3,000 more spindles, bringing the total up to 15,000 ring spindles. The Lumberton, Dresden and Jennings Mills of this same place have also added new spindles during the year, and the total equipment of the four mills now exceeds 70,000, all running full time.

Conover, N. C.—The last two carloads of machinery for the new Yount Cotton Mills located at this place, are on the way from Walterboro, S. C. The mill will be ready to turn on the power about November 1.

Fieldale, Va.—The town site has been practically laid out by engineers, and building operations have already begun on the first mill to be built on this new property. It will probably be next year before the machinery will be delivered, so that the mill will be in operation.

Danville, Va.—Dan River and Riverside Cotton Mills will expend \$200,000 for betterments, to include mill village improvements, electric light, water and sewer system for each dwelling, concrete sidewalks, fencing railway, under-passes, \$100,000 dormitory for women.

Mobile, Ala.—The Pope Mills are being started up now on a high class of kimona and cloaking goods; also fancy terry weaves. The mill has all new machinery and modern equipment. R. P. Pope is president; J. A. Rountree, treasurer, and N. C. Richardson, superintendent.

Mooreville, N. C.—The Dixie Cotton Mill Co. is installing 10 cards, 1 intermediate, 2 fine speeder frames, 1 slubber, 6 spinning frames (all Saco-Lowell), and 1 Foster winder in the vacant space in the original mill building. This machinery, which has already been ordered, will increase the output about one-fourth. The mills manufacture hosiery yarns, 6s to 10s in skeins, cones or tubes.

Walhalla, S. C.—An equipment of 60 knitting machines, with accompanying loopers and electric power drive, will be installed for the Anderson (S. C.) branch of the Helrick Hosiery Mills, Walhalla, S. C., the daily capacity to be 300 dozen pairs of hose. Otto Kaufman, of Walhalla, is supervising the construction of the 415x50-foot building which the company will occupy.

Spray, N. C.—The additions to the blanket and gingham mills of the group controlled by Marshall Field & Co., are understood to have been completed, and it is expected that the machinery for these additions will be delivered and in full operation within a short time. The addition to the underwear mill is well under way, and it is hoped that this will be in full operation by the first of the year.

Springwood, Va.—Jasper Miller, of Charlotte, N. C. is interested in a company to build a 10,000 spindle mill at Springwood, where there is 600 h. p. at low water for three months in the year and from 1,500 to 3,000 h. p. for nine months in the year. They have 100 acres of land in the Valley of Virginia on the James River and on the C. & O. Railroad, which belongs to the water power tract, and a most ideal climate and a very prosperous farming country around to furnish cheap living for the operatives. The coal fields are within 50 miles—thus giving cheap fuel. They expect to build a modern mill and have a model mill town, giving good homes for the help. They claim that they can build the dam and install the power for what it would cost to generate power by steam for one year, and have the power thereafter free of cost, or save each year in power cost, compared with a steam mill about \$30,000, or say 10 per cent on \$300,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—Mattress lint, pillow lint and material for padding automobile coverings and upholsterings will be manufactured by the Royal Cotton Products Co., of Atlanta, Ga. This company, lately incorporated with \$100,000 capital, has organized with L. G. Neal, president and W. B. Reeves, general manager. It has leased a building containing 40,000 square feet of floor space, and will install machinery costing \$15,000. Later the company will probably erect its own building.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Kahn & Fieldman with offices at 25 Madison avenue, New York city, and plants at 20-26 West Twenty-second street, New York, and the Bush Terminal Building, Brooklyn, is the silk firm which is negotiating for the establishment of another branch plant here. This firm does winding, twisting, coning, tubing and reeling of silk yarns, and has a total equipment of 14,000 spindles and 100 coning machines. The plant which it proposes starting up in West Virginia will be equipped with \$130,000 worth of machinery, it is understood, and a 500x50 foot two-story building has been decided upon and will be erected as soon as the necessary capital has been subscribed. Over a week ago \$14,000 of the desired \$25,000 had been pledged. The company states that since its plans are still most unsettled, it is not ready to make an announcement or to consider the purchase of equipment.

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The Jacquard Machine.

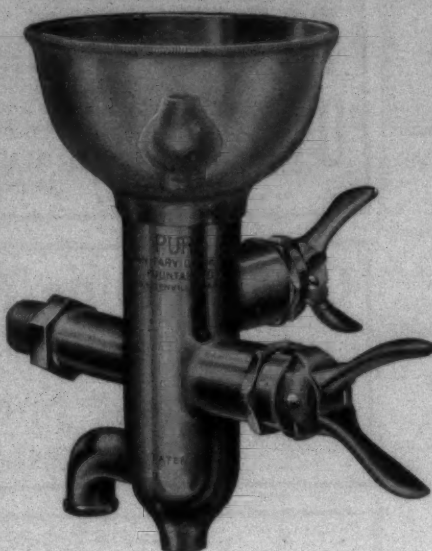
(Continued from page 8.)

and Jacquard harness. Some machines are made with an extra low grate, this taking the place of the bottom board, no neck-cords are used on this type. The hooks are made with the lower loops considerably longer than for the ordinary machine, these long loops extend down through the lower grate and below it a sufficient distance to allow for the lift. Each hook is provided with a wire calley hook for attaching the leashes to the harness. This type is commonly called the all-wire machine, or double grate and is used chiefly on light silk work and differs from other single cylinder machines only as just described.

The Jacquard Harness.

The harness is composed of the various cords, etc., forming the connection between the machine and warp of which there are six distinct parts, as follows: the leashes, comber board, the top coupling, the mail, the bottom coupling, and lingo. The leash is the group of cords attached to each neck-cord, thus we have as many leashes as active hooks. In what is known as the straight tie we have as many cords to a leash as repeats of pattern in width; thus for a straight tie for a 400 machine on a 2,000 end warp we would have 400 leashes each containing five harness cords, the harness cords are made of linen twine varying in size from 3-60 to 15-30 depending upon the severity of the work.

The comber board or comport board is usually a board perforated to receive the cords. Its purpose is to space the warp threads in relation to the loom needs; it also retains the level of the shed after each harness cord has been adjusted to the common shed level. The perforations per inch in the board and the ends per inch in the reed must be the same, or very nearly so. It follows that the ends per inch in the fabric must remain as originally planned, so we cannot make a change in texture except by building a new tie. These ties are quite expensive, hence Jacquards are generally operated continuously on one texture; the designer limiting himself to changes in counts of yarn, coloring, and design. There are two styles of comber boards in general use, solid and sectional. The former is always used unless there be likelihood that slight changes of texture may be desirable. Solid boards are usually about 5 inches wide, 1 inch thick and long enough to reach across the loom. Before making a board it is necessary to know the texture and number of hooks per row in the Jacquard. The former determines the perforations per inch in the board and the latter the perforations per row. It should be noticed that the perforations per row must correspond to hooks in



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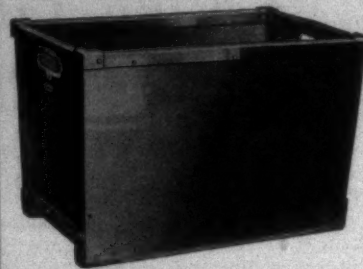
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the machine. The sectional board is made in the form of a grooved frame. Strips of wood or porcelain are fitted into this frame, each strip is perforated to receive the harness cord. The frames are made so that the strips may be moved along the grooves. After being properly located, wooden plugs are inserted between the strips, thus distributing them equally along the length of the board. By this the working width of the board is subject to slight changes. It has been found that changes are not practicable on looms wider than 36 inches, due to the angle of the harness cord at the board. The board should be made of the very best hard wood and not too wide, since a wide board gives a poor shed. On the other hand boards should not be so narrow as to weaken them; neither should the perforations be in straight lines from right to left but should be staggered.

The top coupling is a linen twine made in the form of a loop, one end being looped through the upper eyes of the mail, the other end tied to the harness cord. This coupling is approximately six inches long, usually of a heavier twine than the harness cord.

The mail is an oval made of metal, glass, or porcelain, varying from one-eighth to one-half inch in length and having usually three perforations; the large one in the center for the warp thread and smaller one in each end for the coupling.

The bottom coupling is of about the same length and construction as the top one, it forms the connection between the mail and the lingo.

The lingo is simply a dead weight made heavy enough to keep the cords on tension and draw the hooks down to normal position on the grate after being released by the griffe. They are generally made of heavy wire, are straight and six inches or more in length. A long lingo of small diameter is preferred.

(Continued on page 21.)

COTTON WASTE VALUE

Value of Card Strips Increased

Waste Buyers offer higher prices for Card Strips taken off by the DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER the only apparatus that separates the dirt from the Card Strips, and leaves them CLEAN and FLUFFY.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York: The movement of the cotton goods market was considerably heavier than last week, but still continues far behind that for the corresponding period last year. This improved situation is due, in a large measure, to the radically upward tendency of the raw cotton market and the feeling that there will be no lower prices for some time to come. Many mills have not covered themselves with cotton—that is, anything below present levels. As a result many lines have been withdrawn from sale until the cost of merchandise based on present day prices for raw material are determined.

One of the great determining factors is labor. Mills are undergoing unusual difficulty through scarcity of labor, their help being able to receive better remuneration in munition and other manufacturing establishments of a similar nature. There seems every probability that wages are to be advanced, or at least a demand for such an advance will be made in various quarters. The South is particularly confronted with the question of increased cost as a result of the new Child Labor bill. Such conditions as these make manufacturers conservative in their attitude toward future contracts. They are awaiting developments as they are unwilling to involve themselves with obligations while such uncertainty exists.

Prices in print cloths, as in practically all lines, are firmer, due, of course, to the upward cotton market. Orders have been taken on print cloths with deliveries extending up to the end of the year despite the fact that there have been refusals to make positive quotations.

Ginghams continue very firm and in good demand, staple ginghams being especially strong. Denims are back at the higher figures of the year and tickings rule firm. Finished goods are still scarce for quick delivery from first hands.

Considerable business is reported late in the week on sheetings with buyers inquiring for prompt delivery.

Many buyers permitted the opportunity of securing goods on a basis probably lower than any which will prevail for many months to come to go by because they were influenced by the irregularities of the markets during the past few weeks.

Government calls are steady and goods on order are being hurried out whenever more haste is possible.

While the export demand has been restricted by the scarcity of spot goods of the kinds wanted and by curtailed facilities for shipment yet the export trade is all that could be expected. Demands naturally are greatest from South American and Central American buyers, but Mexico is a close second. India is also a good buyer. An enormous business likewise could be carried on with Greece and with the Scandina-

vian countries if the risks of getting goods to their ports were not so great, and of course provided licenses could be obtained, which is doubtful, especially for shipments to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland. In normal times it is doubtful that the original cost of the goods would have been more than the freight and insurance charges at this time.

The new government rates, however, which will become effective on October 15, will affect steamers plying between the United States and South American ports, as well as European ports, and thus lessen the freight charges a great deal.

This will further increase the demands for goods from foreign countries which is already greater than exporters can handle.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Brown drills, standard.....	At value
Sheetings, Southern, std.....	At value
3-yard, 48x48s	At value
4-yard, 56x60s	At value
4-yard, 48x48s	At value
5-yard, 48x48s	At value
Denims, 9-ounce	At value
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck.....	Withdrawn
Oliver, extra 8-oz.....	Withdrawn
Tallassee, 8-oz.	Withdrawn
Hartford, 8-oz.	Withdrawn
Woodberry, sail duck ...	Withdrawn
Mt. Vernon, wide duck..	Withdrawn
Alexander, ounce duck..	Withdrawn
Ticking, 8-ounce	At value
Standard prints	At value
Standard ginghams	At value
Dress ginghams	At value

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousand bales:

In sight for week 347.
For the month 289.
Same date last year 414.
For season 1,809.
Same date last year 2,552.
Port receipts for season 1,093.
Same date last year 1,551.
Southern mill takings for season 549.
Same date last year 520.
Interior stocks in excess of September 1st 42.
Last year 370.
Foreign exports for week 177.
Same seven days last year 172.
For season 919.
Same date last year 977.

Statement of World's Visible Supply
 Total visible this week 2,874.
 Same date last year 3,490.
 Of this the total American this week 1,748.
 Last week 1,599.
 Last year 2,776.
 All other kinds this week 1,126.
 Last week 1,115.
 Last year 715.
 Visible in the United States this week 935.
 This date last year 1,638.
 Visible in other countries this week 1,939.
 This date last year 1,852.

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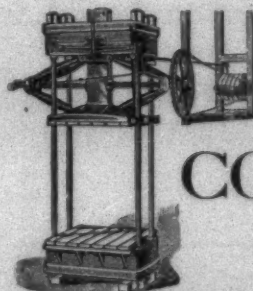
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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia: The cotton yarn market was particularly good during the past week if inquiries are to be taken as an indication for after weeks of patient waiting there are beginning to be inquiries worthy of mention from weavers. Even knitters showed some signs of activity during the past week, but demands from other than mills possessing government contracts will have to improve materially to reach a normal stage.

Buying was not as general as it should have been as buyers were few and far between.

Frequently wires ordering stocks and wires withdrawing prices crossed, causing complications and necessitating undesirable explanations. New York representatives of both Southern and Eastern mills could not do business with any degree of satisfaction, for there was no telling what minute this or that mill would wire advances or withdraw quotations.

Large quantities of shirtings, tentings, socks and underwear are being made in all mill sections for the government and it is principally this demand that improved the market.

Knitters are experiencing great difficulty in getting needles and in rare cases caused the closing down of plants.

Express shipments were made in many instances direct from the South in order to keep the machines going as the delay in deliveries from the South may result in a poorer showing in figures of actual business done in September than in August.

There are many different opinions concerning the future of the cotton yarn market, but the majority seem to be of the opinion that nothing short of calamity would force a lower level of prices, especially as cotton quotations are gaining.

Besides supplies are not at all excessive so it would seem when knitters and weavers begin to buy in quantities prices cannot help but strengthen.

14s.....41	—41½	26s.....48½	—49½
16s.....41½	—42½	30s.....50	—51
18s.....43	—44	40s.....60	—63
3's tying-in.....48	—49		

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BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	112	125
American Spinning Co., S. C.	140	...
Anderson Cotton Mill, S. C.	33	40
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	117	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	135	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	113	120
Brandon Mills, S. C.	91	94
Brogan Mills, S. C.	50	...
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	175	200
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	98	105
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Chiquita Mills, S. C.	133	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	117	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	107
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	140	145
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	100	106
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	78
Drayton Mills, S. C.	27	...
Duncan Mills, S. C.	57	61
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	99	102
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	225	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	173	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	82	85
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga.	...	85
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	97	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	101
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	100	115
Grendel Mills, S. C.	150	165
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	125	...
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	145	...
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	107	...
King John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	95
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	...
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	...	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	117	...
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	145	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	75	...
Loray Mills, N. C., common	20	...
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd	105	110
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	120	126
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	...
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	150	...
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	225	...
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	...
Oconee Mills, common	94	...
Oconee Mills, preferred	98	...
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	103	105
Panola Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	107
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd	100	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	129	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	163	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	120	127
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	105	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	...	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	130	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., ad.	55	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	150	175
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	70	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	270	300
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd	95	98½
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2d pfd	23½	...
Victor-Monaghan Mills Co., pf	90	...
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	60	64
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	33	95
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	70
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	...	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	10	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	109	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com	70	73
Woodside C. Mills, pfd.	...	83
Woodside Cotton Mills, g'd	90	...
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.	150	...

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AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

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Tallowax 97% Fats

Beef Tallow 92% Fats

Takes place of raw beef tallow. Costs less per pound. To be used with gums and sizings. Results guaranteed. Demonstrations made free. Let us ship you a barrel on approval.

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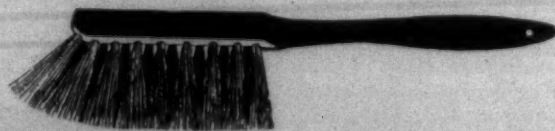
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

B. F. Barnes has resigned position as superintendent of Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

Charles L. Hamonock has accepted position as superintendent of Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

Charles Hart has resigned position as overseer of carding at Gate City Mills, College Park, Ga.

J. R. Moore has resigned as secretary of the Henrietta Mills at Henrietta and Caroleen, N. C., to become secretary and treasurer of the new Liberty Spinning Company at Shelby, N. C.

Overseers Take Trip in Automobile.

W. D. Thornburg, overseer of carding; D. Ballard, overseer of spinning and J. E. Wright, overseers of slashing, warping, spooling, etc., at the Langley (S. C.) Mfg. Co., are spending a ten days' vacation taking an automobile trip through South Carolina and North Carolina.

They paid us a visit last week after driving to Cliffside, Henrietta, Shelby, and other mills in that section.

Secretary Redfield Highly Commends Distinguished Service of R. M. Odell.

Ralph M. Odell, of Concord, N. C., who as a commercial agent of the United States department of commerce, has spent the last six years in investigating the foreign markets for cotton goods, has resigned from the government service to go into other work. During the course of his travels Mr. Odell has visited Europe, the near East, northern, eastern and southern Africa. He only recently returned from a three-years' trip to the far East where he spent one year in China, one year in British India, and one year in the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, Ceylon and Australia.

Mr. Odell has prepared detailed reports of the cotton goods trade in the countries visited and has sent back a large number of samples to show the kinds of cloth in demand. His reports are frequently used by cotton goods selling agents and exporters in the trade. They have been issued in separate monographs by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington, under the following titles: Cotton goods in Spain and Portugal, cotton goods in Italy, cotton goods in Russia, cotton goods in the Balkan state, cotton goods in Turkey (in three parts), cotton goods in Red Sea markets, cotton goods in Egypt, cotton goods in British East Africa, cotton goods in Portuguese East Africa, cotton goods in South Africa, cotton goods in China, cotton goods in the Straits Settlements, cotton goods in the Dutch East Indies, cotton goods in Ceylon, cotton goods in British India (in five parts). The reports on China and India contain chapters on the cotton manufacturing industries in these countries. It is not generally known that India is one of the leading cotton manufac-

turing countries in the world. There are 272 cotton mills with approximately 7,000,000 spindles and 119,000 looms in British India; there are nearly three million spindles in the mills located in the city of Bombay alone.

Hon. William C. Redfield has sent the following letter to Mr. Odell:

"My Dear Mr. Odell:
"I think it fit that after your long and successful service in the work of this department that you should have something more personal said to you than the mere formal acceptance of your withdrawal.

"You have served this department from March 1, 1911, to November 15, 1917, and during that time your efforts have covered Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Balkan States, Turkey, Egypt, Abyssinia, Dutch East Indies, Australia, British East Africa, German East Africa, Portuguese Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, British South Africa, China, Federated Malay States, British India and Straits Settlements. Your work has been practical, efficient and fruitful. You have carried the standard of American commerce into all parts of the world where it was unknown before, and you have been yourself an active, courteous and effective representative of that commerce. I cannot let you go without expressing my appreciation of what you have been and what you have done in our work. I trust the government may have many more as faithful servants as you have been.

"You withdraw to a well-earned success. I congratulate you upon it and while we are sorry to have you leave us we feel that you are doing rightly and are reaping a just reward for faithful work.

"With very best wishes, I am,
"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "William C. Redfield."
"Secretary.

"Mr. Ralph M. Odell,
"Concord, North Carolina."

Mr. Odell has been granted three months' leave of absence in view of his long service and his resignation takes effect at the expiration of his leave. Mr. Odell has accepted the position of export manager of Amory-Brown Co., of New York, one of the large cotton goods commission houses.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out

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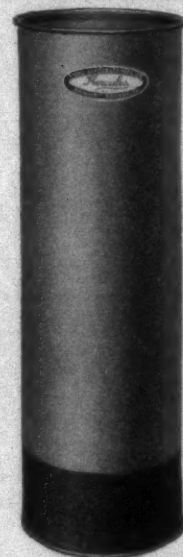
A Soluble Gum to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable in this respect, as it combines readily with all starches, making a uniform size mixing. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find quite a reduction in shedding and loom waste. For this reason we recommend it especially where drop wires are in use. This Gum also attracts moisture very readily and by so doing adds strength and elasticity to the yarn. While giving the very best results in sizing, it is, at the same time, a most economical size. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow, or Soluble Oil in addition.

TRIAL BARREL SENT ON APPROVAL. WRITE FOR FORMULA
ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.
COTTON MERCHANTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

HERCULES
SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes.
Cars and Trucks.

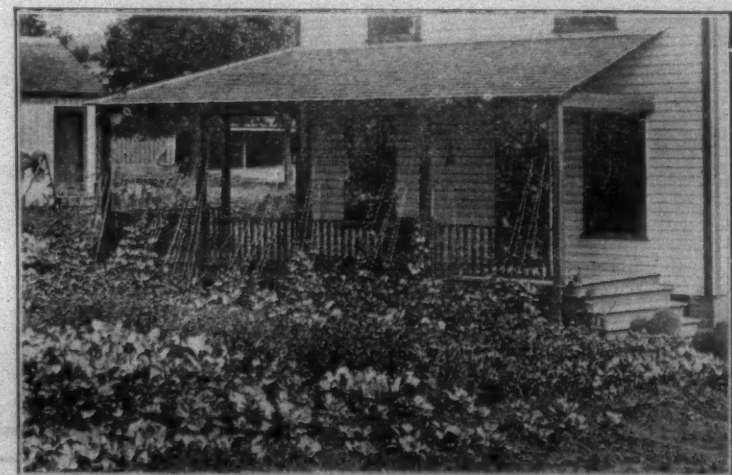
We can ship up to six car loads of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon receipt of order.

The largest line of Mill Receptacles.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

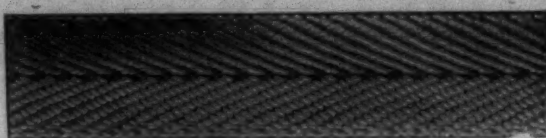
Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Co.
308 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Home Office and Factory, Kennett Square, Pa.



A Home at Massachusetts Mills.

This cut shows a flower garden at one of the attractive homes of the mill operatives at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga. The Massachusetts Mills offer prizes and pay a great deal of attention to their flowers and mill gardens.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO. Inc.Manufacturer
Spindle TapeAnd
Bandings

Hunting Park Avenue and Marshall Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid BarRemoves 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished**BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY**

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIESSoft Clean Gray Iron Castings
Cast Iron Mill SpittoonsCast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers
Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers

Motor Pulley Castings

Loggerhead Castings for Pickers

Doff Box Wheels and Stands

COCKER MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

The Jacquard Machine.

(Continued from page 17.)

able to a short one of larger diameter of the same weight, as the longer lingo is not so liable to become entangled. It is flattened at the top and a small hole drilled to receive the coupling. Sometimes a small ring or catch is attached to answer the same purpose. The lingo should be no heavier than is necessary to keep the harness cords on good tension, as any excess in weight consumes power unnecessarily and causes heavy vibrations. Heavier lingoes are required for heavy warps than for light. They vary from 5 to 50 lingoes per pound, probably averaging 20 to 30 per pound. It is advisable to make crates for lingoes, especially for high speeds, these are divided into sections to break up the tendency to sway from side to side.

Sometimes heddles are used and mails, instead of couplings, these are somewhat like ordinary wire heddles, except somewhat shorter and the eyes smaller. Still another arrangement is to have a half heddle with a ring just below the warp eye for receiving the bottom coupling. However, the old style steel mail with linen couplings seems to give best satisfaction.

Rockingham, N. C.—Steele's Mills are now operating their additions for which \$300,000 has been expended in connection with general changes and reorganization, according to plans announced early this year. The daily capacity is 7,000 pounds of print cloth and 300 operatives are employed. This company's new weave shed cost \$50,000 and it is 1½ stories high by 285 feet long and 175 feet wide, built by T. C. Thompson & Bros., of Charlotte. Its additional machinery includes 312 60-inch looms, constructed by the Draper Co., of Lowell, Mass., and 12,000 spindles with 30 carding

PATENTS**Trade Marks and Copyrights**

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

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Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

Carding and Spinning Help.

You that are looking for a healthy place to live apply to G. A. Lay, Supt. Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C.. He is needing carding and spinning room help, pay spinners 15c per side, speeder hands 8 1-2c per hank on 5 1-4 hank roving.

Attention? Attention? Attention?

CAPABLE MILL MANAGER WITH BROAD EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF YARNS AND ALL KINDS OF CLOTH DESIRES TO MEET CONFIDENTIALLY ANY MILL OWNER WISHING TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF A LIVE WIRE TO MANAGE EITHER A LARGE MILL OR A GROUP OF MILLS. ADDRESS "EFFICIENCY," CARE BULLETIN.

machines and other preparatory apparatus furnished by the Saco-Lowell Shops, of Lowell, Mass.

Want Department**Want Advertisements.**

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Men Wanted.

Want two first-class section men for small sections at \$2.00 per day.

One first-class warper tender for beam warpers. Can make \$13 to \$15 per week.

One or two first-class creelers at \$9.00 per week.

None but good people with other help for mill need apply.

Address "Spinner," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Knitters Wanted.

Want experienced knitters on Wildman ribbers. Best of wages paid to reliable help. Address Box 218, St. Pauls, N. C.

Overseer of Cloth Room.

Want overseer of cloth room for single filling duck mill. Must be accurate and neat in his work. Address "Cloth Room," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

A good settled man to teach band with 18 instruments and work in mill. Will pay salary teaching band, in addition to his regular pay. Address W. Y. Harrison, Supt., Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

Loom Fixers Wanted.

Wanted.—One loom fixer for Crompton & Knowles and Lowell looms making 36-in. Sheetings. Will pay good man \$2.30 per day. Man with family preferred. Come at once or write to I. N. Dunn, Supt., Bamberg Cotton Mills Co., Bamberg, S. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write T. A. Shipp, Supt. Tarboro, N. C.

Twisters For Sale.

our Twisters in good condition, 144 spindles each. 3 3-4 gauge, 2 3-4 rings, 6-inch traverse. Can be seen in action in N. C. mill. Address N. C., care Textile Bulletin.

Spinners Wanted.

Wanted—A few spinners, 30 cents per side, good spinners run seven to eight sides. Twister hands make good wages; also Duck Weavers make \$3.00 per night, \$2.50 per day. The best running work, and the best job in the South. Come or write. Beverley Cotton Mills, Middleton, Georgia.

WANTED**Carding Room Help for Night Work**

Good running work, all combed.

Good wages, with 10 per cent bonus for full time.

Sleeping room equipped with electric fans.

Address

Amazon Cotton Mills**Thomasville, N. C.**

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of large spinning room. Can refer to past employers as to my reliability. Address No. 1995.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 16 years' experience as overseer and second-hand in large rooms and am first class Draper man. Age 38. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 2022.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am considered expert in my line and have never failed on any job. Can get quality and production. Address No. 1997.

A FIRST CLASS man, 30 years of age, desires a position as office manager, experienced mostly in manufacture of knit goods. Competent organizer and systematizer. At present employed. Can furnish best of references from large mills. Address No. 1987.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on combers and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1998.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have 10 years' experience as overseer in large mills and 7 years' experience as superintendent. Have had nearly 5 years' experience on double carded yarns. Have more than made good on present position but for good reason desire to change. Fine references. Address No. 1988.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed as overseer of spinning but would like to change. Age 29, have had 6 years' experience as overseer. Can give good references. Address No. 1989.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or carding and spinning in small mill. Married, strictly sober and can furnish high class references from large and successful mills in which I have been employed in the past. Address No. 1990.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Have had special experience on yarns and can furnish good references. Address No. 1991.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Am now filling position as carder and spinner in large mill and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change for good reason. Address No. 1999.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have 15 years experience in and around cotton mills, steam and electric plants. 40 years experience as chief engineer and master mechanic. Can give best of references from past and present employers. Would only change for a larger mill. Address 2,000.

WANT position as engineer or machinist. Have had long experience in cotton mill and machinist work and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2001.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill. Now employed as overseer of carding and giving entire satisfaction. Can furnish first class mills as reference to ability and character. Address No. 2002.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had long experience and am now employed as overseer. Can furnish best of reference and change on short notice. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Address No. 2003.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second-hand in large mill. Am employed as overseer of carding in a small mill at present but would consider second-hand in large mill. Fine references. Address No. 2004.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent. Long experience and good references. Address No. 2005.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding in large mill. Have had long experience and have handled large card rooms in successful mills. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2006.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to larger mill. Have successfully handled large mills in the past. Address No. 2007.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as carder and spinner in first class mills and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2008.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and am now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South as overseer of carding but prefer to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2009.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish high class references from former and present employers. Address No. 2010.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Am now employed as carder and spinner but want larger room. Age 28, married and can give best of references. Address No. 2011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Long experience as carder and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2012.

Less Waste—Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today. One Corporation in your vicinity placed order for 175 equipments.

Atherton Adjustable Knife Bar

with DOUBLE STRIKING EDGE, recently patented. Like beater blade, when one edge becomes dull reverse the bar. Twice the life. Same price.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S.C.

Providence, R. I.

THE MARK OF STERLING
VALUE IN ELECTRICAL
WORK



HUNTINGTON & GUERRY
GREENVILLE, S. C.

WANT position as superintendent of either cotton mill or finishing plant. Have had long practical experience on both positions on white and colored goods and can furnish high class references, including present employers. Would only consider changing for larger salary. Address No. 2013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31, good references. Address No. 2014.

WANT position as superintendent of either cotton mill or finishing plant. Have had long practical experience in both positions on white and colored goods and can furnish high class references, including present employers. Would only consider changing for larger salary. Address No. 2013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31, good references. Address No. 2014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience and am now employed, but for good reason would like to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2015.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding. Am now employed as overseer of carding but have had experience as superintendent and always made good. Good references. Address No. 2016.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill on coarse goods and have had experience in large mills and have experience and ability to operate larger mill than have at present. Address No. 2017.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am experienced on steam plant with or without water power and have about 5 years experience as machinist and engineer. High class references. Address No. 2018.

WANTED — Position as superintendent of a yarn, or plain weaving mill where quality-quantity, and the mill kept in first class condition would be appreciated. Am especially experienced on combed yarns, 14s to 120s, have 19 years experience in mill, seven as overseer, two years as superintendent. Also have diploma from I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa. Am at present employed as superintendent of 15,000 spindle mill on combed yarns. Married, age 31; references from past and present employers. Address No. 2021.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction on any size job. Fine references. Address No. 2020.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2019.

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United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

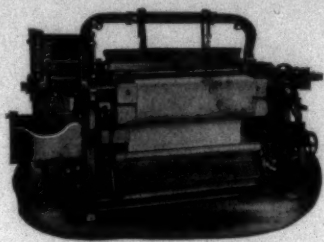
Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory. If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Commissioner,
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"IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS

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They Produce Superior Cloth

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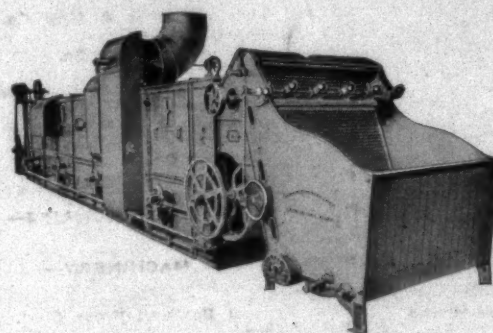


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It must make good or we will

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M. C. SANDERS, Manager Southern Branch - Greenville, S. C.



Fireproof
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Fast and Non-bronzing

A Test Will Convince

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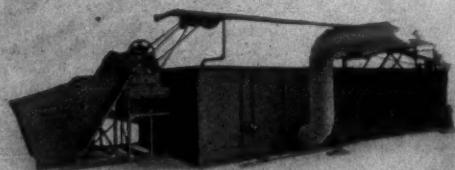
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operation. Dryers for all kinds of Material

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BUILDERS OF DRYING MACHINERY

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1885

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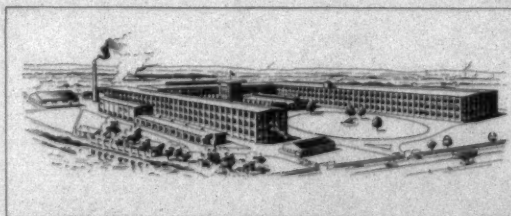
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Florence, Mass.

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